J. O GRIFFITH & CO. ecomors to E. G. Eastman & Co.)

J. O. CHIFFITH, P. O. DUNKINGTON; JNO. C. BURGH, LHON, TROUSDALD THOMAS S. MARR.

DAILY \$8 TRI-WHERLY \$6; WEEKLY \$9.

INVARIABLY IS ADVANCE.

BATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 21, 1861.

Confederate Volunteers for the War. The contest will be brief or protracted, in proportion to the number of volunteers that are raised for the war. If the greater portion of our present army, should be disbanded, at the close of twelve months, the Federal Despotism will watch that opportunity to make a bold and general movement upon our lines, even if we should gain every victory in the intermediate time. Lincoln is now enlisting his men for the war exclusively. If he sees that our volunteers are mustered in only for twelve months, he will avail himself of the moment of our weakness to strike a decisive blow. He will even be induced to protract the war on that ground, and for that purpose. If however, our volunteers come up patriotically and generously, and enter the service for three years, or the war, and we thus bring a large army into the field, who will have attained the discipline and steadiness of veterans, before the period for disbanding the twelve months' volunteers shall arrive, it will constitute a powerful motive to the North to bring the war to a speedy termination. Unless a very large force of permanent volunteers shall be thus enlisted, we shall find the ranks of our army thin, as the service of the present levy expires. We shall thus invite the enemy to protract this unholy contest, and to await the period of this weakness for their attacks upon us. We can make the war short, by exhibiting an unfaltering determination to contest every inch of ground, and with every arm in the Confederacy that can be raised to

strike a foe. We should stand upon our arms, while

there is a foe threatening our rights and indepen-

dence in the field.

We consider it a fit time now, to invite Tennesse us, who were never appealled to in vain, when their country needed their services, to respond to the summons, to volunteer for the war. They will be furnished with arms by the Confederate States. whereas, if they volunteer for twelve months, they will be required to furnish their own arms. All is time that we were filling up the ranks, preparato:y to their return to their homes. Will we see Tennessee unrepresented on the fields, to which their country calls them? Will the Vol unteer State be humiliated by the spectacle of the army, of the Confederate States filled with the be represented there? Mississippi has already furnished eighteen Regiments for the war. Her white population is far smaller than ours. Tennessee has not yet sent out one Regiment for the war. It is not because | Lincoln Outdone - Manufactures -- The Enthe martial spirit of our people is below that of our gallant sister. But it is open to unfavorable comment. The true reason is because, there is a prejudice among the people against enlisting for a deeply than ever that so just a cause in the hands of longer period than twelve months. But if the honor and safety of our country require a longer Tennessee shrink from the sacrifice! When a tyrant's chains are being ferged for them, will they hesitate to give any period to their country, reces if the Northern States could witness the enlistment of large armies in the South everywhere, to serve during the war, despos of succeeding in their unholy purposes would seize upon them, and even LINCOLN would begin to prepare for peace. Let us then present this grand moral movement to the world, and show our enemies that neither our courage nor our patience are to be exhausted by their perseverance in wronging us.

Capt. G. H. Monsarrat.

We are pleased to learn that Capt. G. H. MONSARRAT who has so faithfully performed his duties, as Ordnance officer at the Capital, has been appointed to the command of a battery.

Mall the passengers who came down the Louisville road yesterday report that the Confederate troops are at Muldrough's Hill. We are of that opinion, though the information that has reached us seems to be yet doubted by many persons.

Tribute to Nashville Ladies.

WARN SPRINGS HOSPITAL, VA., Sept. 13, 1861,-1 feel it both a duty and a pleasure, to pay a brief tribute to the noble patriotism and disinterested kindness of two ladies of your city. I refer to Mrs. A. Goet, and Miss Ann Thomas, who leaving the comforts and luxuries of home and the endearing smiles of loved ones there, are now acting the part of good samaritans to the sick of this Hospital. At all hours of the day they may be seen hovering round the beds of our suffering soldiers. kindly ministering to their wants, and had it not been for these noble ladies I am afraid many of our poor fellows would have fared badly, as the Hospital has been recently established and is situated in a sparsely settled mountain country, where few of the delicacies so necessary for the convalescent can be obtained. Many a blessing is showered upon them, and many a man's face brightens at their coming, laden, as they always are, with a portion of the contents of sundry boxes sent by the ladies -God bless them-of Nashville to the Tennessee Volunteers, of whom I have at present about fifty under my charge, and am receiving others every day. They belong to the 1st, 8th and 16th. The Hospital is situated in one of the healthiest porlightful bathing, and is intended exclusively for convalescents from the army of the Northwest. A better selection could not have been made.

Respectfully, J. H. HUNTER, Assistant Surg. P. A. C. S., In charge of W.S. Hospital. P. S .- I should add that all of my patients, Virginians and Georgians, are equally the recipients of these ladies' bounty.

GREENVILLE, Sept, 19. We have had a perfect stampede of the Rebellion-

ists from Greene county of late. A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer writes from Prince William county, Va., on the 14th, as

Please allow me space in the Enquirer to state a case of Federal faith. You are aware that Capt.

D. M. Ball and part of his command were captured in Alexandria, and were subsequently released upon their taking what the Lincoln Government calls the oath of allegiance. Summerfield Ball, of Fairfax county, one of those

thus released, considering that his honor required him not to re-enlist in our army, returned home, ook charge of affairs, and set about cultivating the mained at home, quietly attending to his business, intertering with no one-when, lo, a few days since he was taken prisoner, and marched into Washington. At the same time all the servants on the farm, except, perhaps, an old woman, and a man of not much pecuniary value, were persuaded or forced off.

Gen. A. S. Johnston .- We learn that this gentle. man passed from Nashville up to Headquarters of our Army at Columbus, on yesterday, A special rain enveyed him from Humbolds, cont with the regular train from the East at that point. We are pleased that he has arrived so opportune ly-when the demand for his services is hourly growing more urgent. His presence, we are assured by various military officers, will inspire the whole army with unbound

ed enthusiasm. - Memphis Appeal, Sept. 19;

AVEATES IN RECHMOND.

THE WAS IMPARTMENT AND THE STATE ENGAMPMENT The Richmond Angminer of the 17th save : A considerable and urgent difficulty in the man sgement of the forces called out for the defence of the Confederate Government is found in the impossibility of the War Department here making rapid provisions for transporting and supplying with true and necessary stores the troops raised in the different States, so as to transfer them to the Condifferent states, so as to transfer them to the Confederate service. It thus becomes necessary to order these troops into State encampments, where they are at a vast expense to the State, exposed to the demoralization of inactive life, and wasting the

the demoralization of inactive life, and wasting the limited term of their enlistment in idleness.

The extent of these State encampments, and of the evils they inflict, is either not generally known or not correctly appreciated. In the State of Mississippi, for instance, there are, we learn, no less than eight thousand troops awaiting to be transferred to the Confederate service, and imposing upon the State the expenses of their encampment at the rate of twenty or thirty thousand dollars a day.

Where the blame of the folly of these State encampments evently attaches we are not recovered.

ampments exactly attaches, we are not prepare be no possible manpprehension, if it desires to avoid the folly and the impusition of undue expenses imposed upon the States by the useless and costly Section of vast State encampments of troops without arms, and unprovided with stores necessary to support them when called into camp. We are sure that there has been an unfortunate misunderstand. ing on this subject between the Confederate and

WARLINE MOVEMENTS-A BOTARY FORT. The Richmond Examiner of the 17th says: develops at once its locomotion and projectile pow-ers. It is claimed for the invention that, though a construction of light draft that might easily be adapted to the waters on the coasts of Carolina, Georgia and Florida, (and thus made a collateral means of harbor and sea coast defence,) it is capa;
ble of carrying guns of the heaviest metal, and secommodating easily a garrison of three hundred
men. The peculiar feature of this fort, which distinguishes it from the floating batteries at present
in use, is, that when in action, it revolves on its
centre thus bringing each gun in rapid succession to Department; but, if it fulfills its ingenious design, there can be no doubt of its adoption by the Government. The preliminary report of a board of officers upon it has, we believe, been favorable.

Was safely taken across before light; but owing to the absence of a large number of wagons, transporting atores from the railroad depots, there were not enough to secure the entire of the baggage, pro-

The Richmond Enquirer of the 17th says: "Mr. WILLIAM H. BYRD, of Augusta Georgia, who was ar rested a few days ago, upon the charge of being a Federal spy, and released on parole, has been rearrested by order of Commissioner Lyons, and confined in juil to await a further examination."

horse and twenty or thirty cattle also felt into the
hands of the enemy.

General Floyd lost not a single man. This result
is extraordinary. The battle lasted four hours, and

COLUMBIADE SENT TO NEW ORLEADS. The Richmond Examiner of the 18th says : "We learn that the Government has, within the past few days, sent no less than twenty-eight columbiads to New Orleans, to be applied to its coast detences. the Tennessee Regiments, in the field, will go out of This is a good example of promptness and energy.

> Yankees, comprising the officers and crew of a prize vessel captured off the port of Fenandini, ed on the river and fired a few shots. Gen. Floyd folk, there to be released on parole.

> > COMMUNICATION.

thusiasm of Southern Women. Messas, Forross: My late visits to Gallatin and Pulaski, together with correspondence with other portions of Tennessee, have a people so earnest, patriotic and strong, cannot

I saw at the cotton and wool factory of Tomnkins enlistment, will the brave and chivalrous sons of & Pendleton, at Gallatin, weaver's, shuttles, harness, &c., far superior to those previously pure ed at the North. I saw there, also, a large Gun Fac tory just going into operation. Many of these are operating in the principal towns of the State, turngary to resist his claims? We solemnly believe that, ing out large numbers of cansons, rifles and pistols, superior in power to those manufactured in the North. The Lincoln blockade is likely to be worth more to the South than the whole cost of the war. In fact, the expenses of the war will be reduced nearly one half by private and munificent donations to our army, and by the industry, energy, and liberality of our fair mothers, wives and daughters, whose devotion to the cause of Southern independence, is without a parallel in the history of the

> Working societies, for the manufacture of clothng of every kind for the army, are springing up in towns and country districts in every part of the Confederate States. Thousands of our women are contributing their bed blankets, and say they will give every one in their houses rather than our diers shall suffer.

> Our children and servants will not eat as much bacon next year as this, but they will be the better for that—we have eaten too much. Our beef, bread, butter and milk, and vegetables of all kinds, are abundant, and for home use are far more healthy. We can give our bacon and woollens to the army and live quite as well at home. Lincoln is fairly outdone in the blockade, as he has been upon the

God is giving unity, courage and strength to the South daily, whilst discord, confusion and bankruptcy are daily reducing the strength of the North .-The North will soon see that Lincoln's coercion is alike inimical to constitutional liberty and the moral

Wreck of the Privateer Sumter. The following appeared in the second edition he New York Herald of the 12th:

Captain Atkinson, of the bark Venus, from Curacoa, arrived this (Thursday) morning, reports: The Venezuela Consul at Curacoa had received advices from Caracas (Venezuela) to August 22, which stated that the privateer Sumter had gon ashore on the Island of Trinidad-Port of Spain-about the 20th of August, and had become a total wreck.

The Herald of the 13th publishes the following facts concerning the Sumter :

Captain Atkinson left Curacoa on the 27th ult. for New York, in command of the bark Venus, with a cargo of salt, etc., consigned to Mesars: Joseph rgo of salt, etc., consigned to Messrs: Joseph week, on their way to him, within some twenty pulkes & Sons, No. 25 Beaver street, New York. miles of his lines. Wite's Legion comprised three A few hours before leaving, a vessel arrived from Liconagus, bringing s Carracas paper, dated the 23d ult., and furnishing full and most authentic par-ticulars of the total destruction of the privateer Sumter. The newspaper was sent especially to the Venezuela Consul at Curacoa, it was supposed, for this express purpose. It is stated that the Sumter was wrecked on the Island of Trinidad, and was ound for the Brazilian coast on a cruise. tions of Virginia, with pure mountain air and de- Consul was the first to cenvey the tidings to Capt. their forces together in such a manner as to sur-Atkinson, and said, at the same time, his convictions were that the information was correct in every par-

In corroboration of the above facts, the Captain nforms us that he brought a young man with him had no means at command of ascertaining the relibelonging to the crew of the Sumter, who escaped from her at Curacoa by jumping overboard and secreting himself in a private place until she left that place, when he engaged with Captain Atkinson as a sailor. When the young man came to learn the disastrous intelligence respecting her, he then made known his mind more fully, saying that he thought that would be the end of the privateer, in-samuch as when he was aboard of her the crew were in a most dissatisfied state, owing to the treatment they had received. He expressed also his firm belief that the crew had run her ashore purposely, as they were worn out and tired with her commander and his movements.

From all these facts, Captain Atkinson believes that she is a total wreck, as well as from the general conclusions come to by the inhabitants of Cu-

INDEPENDENCE PROGRESSING .- Amng the numerous manufactories which are springing into existence, to supply the different wants of our Confederacy. we are pleased to learn of a Type and Stereotype Foundry, now nearly ready to commence opera-tion. All the necessary drives, dies, mattrices, etc., tion. All the necessary drives, dies, mattrices, etc., are ready. The matter is in the hands of responsible parties, who are anxious to secure the services of competent Type Founders and Engravers, who understand the different branches of these trades, providing there are any such in the Confederacy. Publishers throughout the Southern States, should assist this enterprise, as it will prove of great contents the force of the mountain.

In a start of camp, reaching it is an attack on the force under valuable books have been presented to the stand injudicious, they returned to camp, reaching it besides the Encrofts had the audacity to remain been until quite recently, but the clash of arms at their doors, and the invariable rout of their Morth-body of Federalists at the foot of the mountain, on the west side, as stated by the telegraph, and problem in the country of its accurated ably did not ascend the mountain.

Gen. Lee's main force has not moved from the last of the country of any presented to the stand injudicious, they returned to camp, reaching it besides the Encrofts had the audacity to remain been until quite recently, but the clash of arms at their doors, and the invariable rout of their doors, and the invariable rout of their doors, and the invariable rout of their doors, and the country of its accurated ably did not ascend the mountain.

Gen. Lee's main force has not moved from the farms, which the Quartermaster of the Government has a stated by the telegraph, and problem in the country of its accurated as their doors, and the invariable rout of their doors, and the inva are ready. The matter is in the hands of responsifarm that he might make a support for the family.

The family had fied because of the threatened arrest of the head, Wm. W. Ball, Esq. Mr. Ball, rest of the head, Wm. W. Ball, Esq. Mr. Ball, rest of the head, who will be the different branches of these trades, and the different branches of these trades, the different branches of the difference branches of the different branches of the difference branc assist this enterprise, as it will prove of great con-venience to them, and they can commence doing so by extending this notice for workmen. Further by extending this notice for workmen. Further by extending this notice for workmen. Further lation about his marching to get in the rear of Ro. 9. nformtion can be had at this office,-Charleston cranz is at fault.

Mercury, Sept. 18. Returned From Illinois.—A gentleman who moved to Illinois four or five years ago, returned to this county last week. He has been residing about 150 miles north of the Ohio river. He says that voluntering in that section is played out, and that Old Abo's Government was to commence drafting the day after he left. He says that now the feeling the North, and the other third for the South. The opposition to the war is growing, despite the eligits of the Lincoln despotism to suppress freedom of the Lincoln despotism to suppress freedom of the Lincoln despetism to suppress freedom of the first provisions. A gentleman who moved to link paper yes terd a morning of the march of the Contederate leasons, like The Apples of the Dead Sea, have turned to sakes on the lips and plunged their fellows into one dark gulf of penary and rain.

Mason's Hill, Sept. 13, 1801.—Our near approach to was intended to sever a more nearly approximating the value of last week I put it at \$20,000; \$50,000 or \$75,000 for penary morning the value of last week I put it at \$20,000; \$50,000 or \$75,000 for penary morning the value of last week I put it at \$20,000; \$50,000 or \$75,000 for penary morning the value of last week I put it at \$20,000; \$50,000 or \$75,000 for penary morning the value of last week I put it at \$20,000; \$50,000 or \$75,000 for penary morning the value of last week I put it at \$20,000; \$50,000 or \$75,000 for penary morning the value of last week I put it at \$20,000; \$50,000 or \$75,000 for penary morning the value of last week I put it at \$20,000; \$50,000 or \$75,000 for penary morning the value of last week I put it at \$20,000 or \$75,000 for penary morning the value of last week I put it at \$20,000 or \$75,000 for penary morning last, about 9 o'clock A. M., On Saturday morning last, about 9 o'clock A. M., On Saturday morning last, about 9 o'clock A. M., On Saturday morning last, about 9 o'clock A. M., On Saturday morning last, about 9 o'clock A. M., On Saturday morning last, about 9 o'clock A. M., On Saturday morning last, about 9 o RETURNED FROM ILLINOIS. - A gentleman who moved

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

Gallant Befense---Heavy Less of the is built on the summit of Cheat Mountain, in Ran From the Bichmond Disputch, Sept. 18.

Surgeon Clark, of Cel. Whaeton's Regiment, Gen. Floyd's Brigade, and Adjutant Otey, of the same regiment, reached the city yesterday evening, from the camp of Generals Floyd and Wise, at the foot of Sewell Mountain, which they left on Friday noon. They bring dispatches to this Government. The former gentleman relates to us the following particulars of the engagement at Carnifax Ferry. Gen. Floyd had warning of the approach of Ro with their tops outward; presenting to any one apcranz, and had thrown up a small earth work in the centre of his line, which was formed across a bend in the Gauley just at the Ferry. Some logs, rails and brush were also thrown up here and there be fore the regiment, forming a very imperiest protec-tion, not deserving the name and anything in the world but the powerful fortification spoken of by Rosecranz. For the centre breast-work there were to say; but the correction, at least in the particular of the supply of arms, may be easily indicated. It was stated some time ago that the Confederate Government had determined to receive no moze twelve months' volunteers, or volunteers for any term, we believe, unless they were armed. It has become necessary for the Government to adhere to this design, and to announce it distinctly, so that there may be no possible missporeheusion, if it desires to five Hegiments Gen. Floyd had seventeen hundard available men; Rosecranz estimates them at five thousand! five thousand!

Rosecrans had cleven thousand men under his mmediate command below Summersville, Five housand of these he ordered to the attack of Floyd's Howat about 3 o'clock on Tuesday, the 10th instant. Six thousand were held in reserve. The attack was received firmly, and the fire of the enemy was vigorously returned. Three attempts were made to flank our little army, and each was repulsed with severe loss. One bold charge was made to take the battery; but such a "terrific fire" was directed upon the assailants by Capt, Guy, that they were swept back, and did not renew the attempt. The There is in the Navy Department here the model of a floating fort, of a very peculiar description, the invention of Major Robt, Gamble, a citizen, we believe of South Carolina The combination of its parts "called off." It was not until after dark that firing

ceased and the enemy retired. General Floyd, ascertaining the number of his adversary, and moreover that four thousand, besides the eleven thousand in front of him, had been sent above centre, thus bringing each gun in rapid succession to bear upon the enemy. The invention has not yet been tested by actual experiment on the part of the giment. Every soldier, well, sick and wounded, The effect, however, of the tides upon its locomotion visions, etc. A portion of these were unavoidably seems to be problematical. A part of Gen. Floyd's private baggage, and also that of some of his officers, was with the abandoned effects. It is proper to notice that to the hu-manity towards the sick, of whom there was a large number, much of the loss is attributable. Some five

the enemy's loss was heavy, while on our side there were only six men slightly tounded, and not one seriously. General Floyd himself was amongst the riously. General Floyd himself was amongst the wounded. A musket ball, at the first fire of the enemy, inflicted a flesh wound just below the elbow, but it occasioned no inconvenience to the General.

The enemy's loss was certainly heavy. Rose cranz's first report said 15 killed and 70 wounded the Tennessee Regiments, in the field, will go out of service in about seven months from this period. It There have been also large shipments to other ports wounded. Gen Floyd took six of the coast." oners. By their account the killed and wounded The Richmond Enquirer of the 18th says : "Eleven | were from 300 to 500. One man said that sixty were killed in his regiment alone.

Early on Wednesday morning, the enemy appear Florids, by one of our privateers, and brought to formed a junction with General Wise, and the comarmy, of the Confederate States filled with the brave sons of other States, while she shall not brave sons of other States, while she shall not under a flag of truce, to Fortress Monroe, via Nor- and they went into camp. What that mers ige was is not known; but we may hope it indicates rein-

Thursday, Col. Hownshell, with 700 men, returned to the Gauley river to bring away fifteen of our sick and twenty-five wounded Yankees of the battle of Cross Lanes. This he did; but finding the enemy preparing to cross, he ordered a fire upon them, which was obeyed by his men from the heights with effect, no doubt ; for the soldiers of the Sout west are good marksmes.

Floyd's defence was most gallant and his crossing of the ferry under the circumstances deliberate and well directed. His men fought with signal bravery, and their fire was admirably directed. Floyd and Wise together have not six thousand effective men. Ross, ranz has eleven thousand with him, while four more thousand are marching by the Meadow Bluff to enter the turnpike between the Sewell Mountain and Lewisburg. Cox has five thousand five hundred; in all twenty thousand five hundred men against a little more than five thousand! If this estimate of the enemy's forces be correct it is indispensable that reinforcements must be rapidly concentrated beyond Lewisburg, or our army there point. We hope that General Lee's message to Gen. Floyd indicates the intention of that officer to carry his men where they may find active service.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 18. We have succeeded in obtaining some authentiparticulars of affairs in Western Virginia, with special reference to the late action near the Gauley ine, and the subsequent disposition of our forces The action was opened by Floyd's artillery. Col. Tompkins' infantry regiment was also engaged. Our men were defended by breastworks and by the ungle on some of the lines of their posit enemy were mostly posted in the road, which may account for their terrible loss; while we are assured that Floyd's command only lost two men, one killed in the action, and the other drowned in crossing the river: The ground is said to have been literally strewed with the enemy's dead. The extent of his loss must have been several hundred. The locality of the battle was near the banks of he river, about a mile and a half below Colfax Ferry. On Floyd crossing the river, Rosecrans had also fallen back. A junction had been effected be tween Wise's Legion and Gen. Floyd's commard, on the Lunday road, some six miles from Hawk's Nest, Wiss's former position. A portion of our forces were occupying the Big Sewell mountain and erect-ing fortifications. It is said that on the junction of Gen. Floyd's and Wise's forces, an advance movement was contemplated, but orders had been re-ceived from Gen. Lee that they should fall back and

old their position at Dogwood Gap. The present force under the command of Roserans was estimated at 11,000 men. A detachment of 4,000 Federals had been left at Sutton, with orders, it is said, to burn the bridge to protect their rear. Gen. Loring was reported to be pressing on, and, at last accounts, had advanced to within twelve or fifteen miles of Sutton.

Reinforcements were on the way to join General Floyd. A Georgia and a North Carolina regiment and a number of State militia were passed last full regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and four companies of srtillery.

The Federal Troops Surrounded.

The Riccemond Enquirer of the 18th says: letter received in this city yesterday, from Lewisburg, Va., dated Sept. 16th, states that Generals The From, Wise and Lorino, had succeeded in bringing round the Federals, under the command of Gon-Cox, near the Gauley River, and a decisive battle was expected to come off on Tuesday the 17th. We ability of the statement."

Nows from Gon. Lee's Command-The March upon Cheat Mountain. From the Richmond Dispatch, Sept. 17.

tleman who left the camp of that part of son, of Georgia, as late as Saturday night, brings us r news from Gen. Lee's division.

This gentleman explains the telegraph of yestoray about the movements of our forces. A part of General Jackson's command, under Cols. Rust and Taliaferro, and a detached force from Gen. Lee's cuntry as outposts, they remained.

camp, under Col. Anderson, marched simultane. We attacked the enemy, driving him from beyond ously, in the early part of last week, towards the fortification of the Federalists on the Parkersburg thing was left, including even their private letters road, on the top of Cheat Mountain. After a fatigue | and papers. The Doctor left a valuable and exten ing march, the force under Cols. Rust and Talia- sive library, which, to preserve for his future inerro approached the vicinity of the fort, shot sov- formation, a squad of our soldiers kindly took poseral pickets, and took a few prisoners, but deem- session of. Beck's Medical Jurisprudence and other ing, after reconnoitering it, an attack on the fort valuable books have been presented to me. Many

From the Richmond Dispatch, Sept. 16. In the hurried notice published in this paper yes-

Col. Rust's men. The result of it was not known at Gen. Jackson's camp Saturday night.

The fort on Cheat Mountain is said to be a defe almost impregnable. Some of our men, Col. Rust himself among them, have approached it so nearly as to look over into it and see all that was going on in it, and also the exact nature of the fortifical dolph county, just where the road crosses upon a hill which has no level land on its top, but suddenly descends on both sides. The forest slong the road at this point, as for many miles of the adjacent country, consists of the white pine, which are tail and stand close together, while the undergrowth is almost wholly mountain laurel, so dense and inter-locked as to be almost impenetrable. Here the chesolid and brilliant reputation.
In the command of his regiment he is ably seconded by Lieuf. Col. Williams, of Orange county, formorly a Brigade Inspector in the militia, and one of the most thorough drill masters in the army, and my cleared several acres on each side of the road On the outer boundary they placed the tail pi they had cut down, partially trimmed and skinned,

proaching a mass of sharp points raised to a considerable height, and strongly interlocked. Inside of this they built a wall of logs and cut a deep ditch. In the road they built up, in line with the fortification, breastworks of great strength, and mounted them with pivot guns, while in the center they erected a block-house, pierced and armed also with cannon. On the east side from the fort to the Cheat River, one raile and a quarter distant, they cleared the road for some distance on both sides, and this can be all the way swept by the cannon The same is the case on the road westwardly for This powerful fort or stockade it was the might be surprised and taken, and it was for this that the force under Colonels Rust and Talliaferro left the camp of General Jackson on Monday, the 9th inst Their camp is in Pocahontas county, on Green-brier river, at the foot of Greenbrier Mountain, (and not the Cheat, as has been stated.) Taking four days' provisions, they marched, in high spirts

by a circuitous route, which was fully twenty miles to the fort, while the direct one was only ten. This route was much of it impassable to horses, and al-most to man. It lay through the pine and laurel thickets, and along the bed of the Chest river itself, in which for miles the men patiently marched over rocks and through deep holes, as preferable to the iense forest. Wednesday night they slept on the wet ground, in hearing of the enemy's camp. The next morning they approached it, killed several pickets and arrested some prisoners. They got on both sides the fort and recomplified it fully, and deided not to attack. In the afternoon they resumed their return march, and on Friday striking a short-er route than that they had gone, they reached "Slaven's Cabin," on the Parkersburg Road, where they met soldiers with provisions, which were very timely, as they had only taken lour days' supply with them. Fatigued and almost worn out, this intrepid expedition reached the camp on Saturday, the 14th inst. There could not be a more laborious and fatiguing march than that they had endured. A good part of the time it rained in torrents, and they

returned drendled, as well as weary.

Col. Anderson, it is supposed, also had a march of great hardship. He left General Lee's camp, which is, or was on the line of Kandolph and Pocahontas counties at Valley Mountain. It was understood that he was to reach the enemy at the foot of Cheat Mountain, on the West side. without observation, if possible. He therefore traveled through much such obstacles as those the troops on the other side of the mountain encountered. He accomplished his object and engaged the enemy as i coown; but the result has not yet come to hand. General Lee had, before Col. A. marched in this

expedition, issued an order for an advance; but whether his whole body has advanced or not we have not heard. The following order of the 9th speaks of the previous one for an advance :
HEAD QUARTERS, VALLEY MOUNTAIN, ? September 10, 1861,

The forward movement announced to the Army of the Northwest, in special orders No. 28, from its headquarters of this date, gives the general con manding the opportunity of exhorting the troops to keep steadily in view the great principles for which they contend, and to manifest to the world their determination to maintain them. The eyes of the country are upon you. The safety of your homes, and the lives of all you hold dear depend upon your courage and exertions. Let each man resolve to be victorious, and that the right of self govern-ment, liberty and peace, shall in him find a defender. The progress of this army must be forward! R. E. LEE, General Commanding,

Recurring to the remarkable fort on Chest M. tain, while it is creditable to the ingenuity of the nemy, it induces a very earnest regret that we ourselves had not held that position when we had it. But if it cannot be taken, of course it can and will be turned. Gen. Lee has, indeed, already turned it; but he had sail some hope of taking it, which we suppose this expedition will induce him to abanlon. It is defended by 1200 men, who are good with their protection against probably as many thousand. But if our forces murch on beyond it, the position is useless to the enemy, and will have

[The Col. Andreson alluded to above is, we presome, Gen. S. R. Anderson, -Eds. Union and Amer-ICAN.]

From the Army of the Potomuc. The Richmond Expainer of the 18th says: "We have information that fire was opened on yesterday and the evening before by Srong's column on Leesburg, from the opposite side of the river. The positions taken by the enemy's artillery were at Conwill be compelled again to fall back at least to that rad's and Elward's fords. The fire was kept up briskly, at the rate of about a shell a minute, and was being continued at intervals. One of the shells had passed over the town, plunging into the camp of Munson. (the former owner,) a barn and other of the 17th Virginia Regiment. Another had been out-houses. Munson and his family have taken reof the 17th Virginia Regiment. Another had been thrown into a picket camp near the banks of the river, wounding some of our men. The fire was continued throughout the whole of Sunday afternoon, with a probability of its renewal yesterday,"

Correspondence of the Richmond Disputch. Mason's Hull, Sept. 12th, 1861 .- In sight of Alexandria and Washington, and in the midst of "war's alarms" on every side of me, theeye detects emblems of hostility. The rattling sabres and loaded muskets of our own soldiers meet it wherever it turns; fierce steel of Federal bayonets is gleaming in the grey distance; and the flags of both nations fling lefiantly their Stors and Bars and Stars and Stripes upon the breeze. The banner of the United States s in plain view from an eminence near Alexandria. and gazing upon this badge of tyranny, and remembering the foul disgrace into which it has fallen, we feel like pointing our eager soldiers to the spot, where it floats, and invoking them to tear down the mocking emblem and trample it neath their fect. Nothing, however, remains of it but the outward form ; each Star and Stripe blazes os of yore, but the spirit has forever fled, and where victory was once preud to perch, now sit engraven in famy and defeat

A dark shade seems resting upon this portion the State, and truly has the abolition fiend compelled his unhappy victims to drain the cup of ruin to its dregs. The country immediately around here was owned almost exclusively by Northern men who emigrated to it a number of years ago, bought heaply our lands, were soon admitted to high name and privileges of true natives; adder-like, after being warmed into life and wealth, sought to inflict upon their country a mortal blow. A large majority of these settlers voted openly for Lincoln, and confident of our quick subjugation and enslavement, have been giving to the enemy all the aid and comfort intheir power. They assisted liberally the grand army in its advance, protected and sheltered the flying fugitives in their flight; and now, that the whole country has been abandoned to our arms, have been obliged to fly from their homes and property into the barren inhospitable regions of the North onfiscation will of course fall upon their estates, and indeed their household furniture, their gardens the unripe corn in the fields, and all the portable, seffects they owned, have been appropriated by our soldiers, whose plan of confiscation in such osses embraces no dull routine of legal forms, but like Freely's war, is "short, sharp and decisive." aile below Mason's Hill, on the road to Alexandria. resided two of these creatures named barcrofts. The elder one—the father—had accumulated considerable wealth, and upon his well cultivated farm had just reared a handsome dwelling, highly convenient in its construction, and supplied with all the comforts and luxuries of a country residence. Gen. Lee's forces stationed on the east side of Cheat Mountain, under the command of Gen. H. R. Jack-resided near his father. Their smothered aboliionism burst forth upon the success of Lincoln; intelligence of the movements on this side the mountain to the time of his departure, and also some latiful followed the bombardment of Fort Sumter occurred, proclaimed themselves in favor of subjugation. Both would have fied after the battle of Manassas but as the large bodies of the Federals still hovered near, asserting their determination to hold the

many of the deserted houses were found copies of the Helper Book, New York Herald, Tribuse, and

from the enemy, are equally important in point of strategy, and can be used as the bases of operation either of offence or defence. Col. James L. Remper has been commanding at

this post for several days, and his bravery, his un-ceasing vigilance and sagacity, are ample safeguards against accident and surprise. There are indeed few officers in the service who are as much beloved by those under his command, or possess in such a degree the confidence of the Generals in Chief. Vir The charge of the cavalcy under Orderly Services to the Cavalcy Under giain had no more promising atatesman than Col. Kemper whilst the condition of the country permitted him to hold a place in her civit councils. Col. Kemper whiles the condition of the country permitted him to hold a place in her civit councils.

As an officer in our manies, he is destined to win a sewer coming, we had them perfectly surrounded and healthest country.

by Major W. Tazewell Patton, son of the distingu ed John M. Patton, deceased, who is also a graduate in millitary science, and an officer of high courage and intelligence.

The acasoners we have taken recently report that the Federals have been contemplating an attack upon both Mason's and Munson's Hills, and I have just learned that a Confederate soldier, belonging to a Maryland regiment deserted to Washington city a few days ago, and informed the enemy of the rage and intelligence. condition of things at the latter place, which doubt-less led to the advance against it, of which you will be informed before this reaches you. They attack-ed us with three pieces of artillery which we forced them to withdraw from the fire of a single piece

belonging to the Washington Battery, without hav ing a man killed or even injured. The enemy los several. We have strong picket guards below Ma-son's, and from the most advanced posts numbers of Federal stragglers can be seen marching and watch ing upon the neighboring hills. Their officers have commanded them to cease the picket warfare, and, instead of the flash of the hidden musket, you now schold numerous little white flags waving from the bushes and tree tops near where their sentincis are posted indicating a wish for peace.

Farmers C. H., Sept. 17, 1861.—The view from Munson's Hill is at this time one of the most inter esting, and withal the most picturesque of any l have seen in America. The board expanse of country that stretches out before you; the succession o hill and valley as far as eye can reach; a foreground of green fields dotted with white farm-houses; be

yand it a valley covered with pastures and wood

land patches; in the distance the Potomac glistening in the sunshine; the white sails that dot its bosom

the Maryland hills beyond, and standing out boldly from all the rest—the point of sight in the picture—the dome of the Capitol in Washington. On every side one sees nothing but objects of interest or beauty. On the left is Hall's Mill, and then comes Arlington Heights. From here we trace the Potomac down by the roofs of the buildings, past the ponderous dome, by the city, the navy yard, until it bursts into full view just above Alexandria. Be-low this is a hill from which the woods have been recently burned, disclosing several elegant residunces, a camp of some four or five thousand men and a fine field fort, built with bastions, and upon which some heavy guns are being mounted. Rising from the crest of the hill above this, (Shooter's Hill I believe,) is the tower of the Alexandria Theological Seminary, from the spire of which the "Stars and Stripes" makes some teeble attempt to wave. Still lower down can be seen the flag on Fort Ellsworth and then the eye glasces along the horizon until irests upon Mason's Hill, only a short distance to our right. Is the intervening valley several other of the Federal defences can be distinguished, but know very little of their nature. In the woods and along the distant hillsides fires are smouldering from which the smoke rises gracefully and floats away to join the cumulus clouds that sail slowly across the sky. Add to all this the fact that you are within eight hundred yards of the pickets of the enemy, who keep up a continual fire with their long-range rifles, and that there are occasional opportunities of hearing a Minnie ball singing over your head, and that there is an extreme probability that the long gans on the opposite fort may send shell at you, and some idea can be formed of the in-terest that is attached to this place.

Munson's Hill is not much in itself. It is small, barren less than two handeed feet in height, and about the shape of half an orange. A few small oaks are standing upon its top, but beyond this there are no signs of vegetation. Without referring to the military defences of the place, which encircle its head like a crown, I pass to the rear, encircle its head like a crown, I pass to the rear and the present week. What they accomplished during the time for when a dails, have been prowing along Patterson's Creek.

during the present week. What they accomplished during the time for when a dails have accomplished during the time for when a dails have accomplished during the laws of a farmer, to their contractor a point mate during the laws of also pass and control of any farmer to the control of any farmer to on a simple plan and rude construction. I will give you the modus operands of making them: Drive two forked states into the ground a few feet apart, place a pole cross these two, by rails from this pole to the ground, and then cover with pine boughs. An armful of straw or a few pine branches will serve as a floor, and then you have a house, if not as comfortable as a hotel, quite as useful to men who go to bed with their boots and spurs on, and who sleep with eyes and ears open. In the enciente. upon the crest of the hill, are the headquarters of the post-a little but facing the west, with fewer rails, less pine bourds, and less straw than any upon the hillside. At its entrance is a 7 by 9 table and scattered around are two chairs, a few boxes, large rocks, and a stump or two, for the accommodation of visitors. A field-glass hangs upon a tree and the table is ornamented by a cavalry sabre and a pair of sturs. Headquarters does not boast of much elegance, but if you are content with soldiers' fare, and wish to meet a few gallant, manly, chivalric fellows, and be met with true courtesy and a hearty welcome, there is the place for you. The Alexandria and Leesburg turnpike runs

around and partly over the hill, and then sweeps eastward into the valley towards Bailey's Cross Roads. Just at the foot of the hill is the residence fuge with their Yankee friends, having followed, in company with many of his neighbors, the fortunes of the "grand army." The legacy he has left has been put to a useful purpose, and will, perhaps, still do us good service as it has done here To the right, obout two miles distant, is Mason's Hill, the largest and most important of all this line which, as I have previously stated, is admirably calculated for making a defence against the advance of the enemy, and which can be fortified until it becomes as impregnable as any position can be made, It is exactly opposite the fort on Shooter's Hill, and is. I think, within range of the heavy guns, althogh no serious damage could be done with them. The bill is covered by a beautiful oak grove, in the edge of which is the residence of Mr. Mason, from whom it takes it name. From this point Washington is plainly visible, and with a good pair of glasses many of its familiar spots can be distinguished. One can look down upon Munson's and Hall's hills, and both, and that guns here could be used to assist in the defence of them, or in rendering them untenenble should fortune place the enemy in the positions now held by us. The view from this hill is very

much finer than from Munson's, but on account o

the distance, somewhat less distinct and the outline less sharply defined. It would be a hard task to crit cise either, or to institute any comparison be tween them. Leaving my hospitable quarters with the Wash ington Artillery, a party of us rode over to Lewins ville, where the fight took place a few days ago, in ville, where the fight took place a few days ago, in order to make a topographical survey of the field. There are now no relies of the fight, and few evidences that any unusual disturbances had taken place. We found a party of our pickets at the cross roads busily engaged in chatting with two pretty young ladies, who had walked some distance to bring them a nice dinner and a can of butternilk.

The pickets areans to the saddle on our approach. The pickets sprang to the saddle on our approach and halted us some yards away, but upon giving the countersign we were allowed to come up. alarm caused the little rebel hearts to beat rapidly for a moment but when assured we were friend we were cordially welcomed, and were interested by remarks and criticism upon the character and habits of the Yankee officers who have frequently visited their house in search of Secessi Bright eyes are dangerous to roaming soldiers, s we tore ourselves away and turned into the fields While there we found one or two of the projectiles fired from the enemy's battery, but could find none of the shells that had exploded. One only had the back pars torn off, but both pieces went into the ground together. Nearly all these shots fell short and lodged in a field immediately in front of our

While speaking of this skirmish, an incident connected with it comes to my mind. Notwithstanding the assertion of the enemy, that they had accomplished their object and were returning, it was evident our men came upon them by surprise, and that the first shot thrown into their midst was what Mr. Richard Surveller would call a "staggerer." Lt. Hancock, who was among the advanced pickets, knew nothing of their presence until he found himself a prisoner, and to his utter astonish. ment surrounded by "the secessionists." He de-livered up his sword with some relactance, and with a sorrowful expression, but when he handed over his sash, his feelings were too powerful to be subdued. "There?" said this patriotic man, "there goes nine dashed dollars," and he turned his head t oprevent further contemplation of such sacrifice

From Western Virginia. MORE ROBOTRIES BY THE PANEERS - CONFEDERATE SEC

CERSES AND PEDERAL PAILURES. A correspondent of the Romney Intelligencer, writing from Petersburg, Hardy county, Va., under date of Sept. 16th, contains the following interesting items of news :

other vile productions, whose moral and political leasons, like The Apples of the Dead Sea, have turned to ashes on the lips and plunged their fellows into one dark gulf of penury and ruin.

day last. They were about six miles from this peint. All of this valuable stock, to say nothing about the right kind of material to make good soldiers, whose moral and political leasons, like The Apples of the Dead Sea, have turned to ashes on the lips and plunged their fellows into one dark gulf of penury and ruin.

All of this valuable stock, to say nothing about the right kind of material to make good soldiers, whose moral and political leasons, like The Apples of the Dead Sea, have turned to ashes on the lips and plunged their fellows into one dark gulf of penury and ruin.

light from us. But they were soon doomed a sigand and bittee disappointment. At the time alread referred to, thirty of the regular cavalry, and pro-The charge of the cavalry under Orderly Ser geant Strain, on the enemy, was a grand feat in ed. Such locomotion you never witness ran in every direction, but nothing could save then from our horsemen and their guns. We fired many shots at them, more than for any other purpose But they did not fire a single gun at us.

But they did not fire a single gun at us.

We killed a young man by the name of William Caplinger, shooting him through buth lobes of the brain, killing him instantly, and wounding anotice alightly. We captured eighteen of the coward's rogues, sixteen United States at and of arms, all new and complete with everything; also, two other common rifle guns. Among the gang, are many noted offenders against the laws of this Common wealth. The priconers were all sent to Monterey the evening of the fight, and, I hope, they may soon have the pleasure of trying what virtue there is in have the pleasure of trying what virtue there in

On yesterday, (Monday,) as the enemy were ma ing a rapid, and, as they supposed, a certain march on Petersburg, numbering from one to two hundred well-armed men, most all regular Yankses, they were met by feur scouts and two citizens on the Ridge road close to town, and were immediately the roadeids, probably not ten feet off, and discha ed some lifty guns at our men, enrounding the instantly; but, strange to tell, they all escaped by one, having received a flesh wound in the thigh-Mr. Hoy, of the Rockbridge company. They then pursued our men with all possible speed, even to the house to which he had been carried, but just as they got in sight of the house, not more than 300 yards from the road, he was placed in a buggy and they gave chase to the buggy, running it a mile or more through the fields. The cavalry ran to the relief of their wounded comrade, and he thus escaped their fiendish pursuit. He is a brave fel low, and I am glad to learn not dangerously hur They then returned, and remained in the road but a few hundred yards from where I now write until late in the evening, being evidently frustrated it Seeing that we were disposed to give them a virginia welcome, they reliabing no such hospitality, they retreated rapidly and were followed by many zens, and exchanged the usual civilities, but without harming any one.

are unknown to fallible man. We have thus far captured 26 Union Yankees and one regular built Yankee thief, and have them somewhere where they can learn "Dirle" by note can learn "Dixie" by note, PEDERAL TROOPS IN HARDY COUNTY,

We learn from the Romney (Va.) Intelligencer the 13th inst., that on Monday, a force, composed of Federal troops, and a good number of Union men marched into Petersburg, Hardy county, and took possession of the village. They have planted two cannon on the hill overlooking the village, and it is anderstood, intercepted, on that day, and took possession of four wagons, six horses to each, with their drivers, servants. The wagons were loaded with corn, about 300 bushels, and were on their

The Baltimore Sen of the 14th copies the fo ing account of the operations of the enemy in West-

ern Virginia from the Wheeling Intelligencer of the preceding Thursday : Gentlemen who arrived yesterday from Ros county, report that they have recently had very exciting times in Roane and Wirt counties. Major Slemmer, of Gen. Rosecrans' staff was sent down to Spencer with a force sufficient to clean out the essionists of that vicinity. Unfortunately, the coming of Slemmer was ascertained by them, and they managed to escape from the vicinity of Spen-cer. The latter part of last week, however, Semmer encountered a considerable force of Secession ists at Big Bend, in Wirt county, about ten miles from Burning Spring, and, after skiemishnig with them for two days, caused them to beat a retrea with a loss of fifteen killed. Lieut. McClosky. o

the Union company from Richie county, was shot in the abdomen, and, after lingering about twenty four hours, died. The Union force there harned the house of Peter Sel bargu a prominent secession leader, and also the house of another rebel, whose name we did not lears. Two rebels who were eaught with arms in their hands. taken out and shot. Two more men, caught under similar circumstances, uses to have been shot the mea day. Major Slemmer, in marching through Reas county, found eight dead men to an obscure thicket. It was not known whether the bedies were those of Union men or rebels. Major Slemmer is statisfied that the rebels have signal rockets, by which they warn one another of the approach of his fires. They also have a signal like the hooting of an ewl, which is very advantageously used. By these and similar means they are enabled to clude the pursuit

of Slemmer's command and to scatter into simi The military authorities at Parkersburg are tightening the lines upon the robels, and have a murated vigorous means to crush our rebellion in that part of the country. No man is permitted to have the town without a pass, and without first tall the oath of allegiance. Guards are placed upon all the roads leading from the town. Major Slemmer has taken possession of the town to Spencer, Roane county, and made it his headquarters.

A skirmish took place at Cheat Mountain Pres. on Monday, between the rebei and Federal forces, ing which a North Carolina capta a was killed and eight rebels wounded. Two of the Federal forces were wonnied.

The Federal forces at New Creek, on the Halt more and Ohio railroad. East of Piedmont, anticipated an attack at daybreak yesterday morning from the rebels at Romney, but none came. pickets had been firing upon one another there for several days. There are only about six hutbred men at New Creek, including the Ringgold cavalry. A battery of artillery, however, was sent down there yesterd y morning.

THE BURNING OF HOOME COURT HOUSE. The Taxenell County Democrat, of the 14th, has the following account of this act of vandalism. It will gratfy the reader to observe that the rascals made to pay pretty severely for their fun : A party of 250 Federals from Kanawha V assisted by about 150 Union men of Boone and vi-cinity, made a decent upon the Court House on

Sunday the first of September. After sacking the private houses, they set fire to the village and burned every house, public and private to the ground, despite the apirited and determined resistance of the Boone and Logan Militia. Fortunately, most of the records of the county had previously bben removed to a place of safety. company had been formed in the neighborhood of Peytona, which, with other Union men had threstened to destroy the town, and rob drive of the Secessionists. To defeat these vile threats, Col. Miller called out the Militia and had the Union Captain, Edward Harless, arrested and onfined in jail. This was thought to be the come diate cause of the attack, as the company, on hear ing of his confinement, despatched a messenger by the name of "Gram" to the Federals for assistance. Friday night, guided by Union men through the mountain passes, some 250 arrived at Peytona, 14 miles from Booce Court house. On Saturday the whole force marched to within one mile of the Courthouse, and posted themselves on the surrounding mountains, and on Sabbath, about 12 o'clodic, de-stroyed the place. However, they failed to release the Captain, who, together with another Union man, was secured and brought to this place as a prisoner, and from here taken to Wytheville. The loss of the enemy was 25 killed and as many wounded. Our ess, one man killed and four or five slightly wounded. The escape of the militis was miraculous. We gathered the above interesting items from a gentle man residing in Boone county.

Vermerses .- The first civil district of this counts has furnished and sent into the service of the Confederacy, 51 able bodied young men, out of a voting more in case of an emergency. There is one man in said district who has 7 suns in the service, one of the 7 in the Northern army, but the old lady says Thomas Williams, Esq., lost 36 fine cattle on Thursday last. They were about six miles from this point.

Country Residence for Sale. VERY destrable plice, are hour's ride from Nashrille

Army Officers, O Rany one in want of a very superior Achrematic they Then
cate obtain one of the full wing description from the underrigued; Rease holdy, with four draws, four feet leng when draws
out, one feet when shut un; object glass 2), imbest demostly,
with shade to keep ann and rain off i magnefring gover Tube,
fines readily the most of Justice and rings of Samue. I also
have a wooden Tripod stand for the same, and will off them
it parally or combined. For further particulars address
mp.21-dis\*

B. S. REED, Murfrestone Tens.

Notice Notice

THE LATY PHARM - dee of Sole and thirty of Upper Leather a to sell to-day at the North Western algority has no the tark arrive there. Has therty pady of men's advoing home such access and a few sains. [septi-dit\* FALL AND WINTER TRADE SALE OP TO Dry Goods, Hate, Boots, Shoes, &c.

BENJ, F. SHIELDS & COMPANY. AVILL sell, on Turnlay morning and pight, September est quality, which will be sold in fots to the trade only,
sopil-dails Central Auction Room

Openeral Auction Room

COUNTRY JEANS, SOCKS AND LIBRARY of constantly on sale by BENJ. P. SHIELE & OU. Taxes, Taxes, Taxes, 100 the Tax papers of Deslinon country We, the Ta to have of the State and Country and Batherest have very civil district to tail country and flavour to tailed use our affect on the country flavour, in Manhville, where we

in our office in the court house, in Nachville, where we can be found every day except Sundays, for the parameter foreiring the takes, and all those that do not pay by the 12th of October agest, will find their accounts in the hands of an office for soll-action, with cast thereon. We are compelled to have takes and awaing to the hardness of the Hees, we do hope you will pay pour faxes without cost.

J. G. ERILERY: Refrond Colmance F. CHADWELL, State and County, Steptember 21, 31-34. FTIR undersigned Mer hauts of Mashville Lensby aftertial that they will take of pare the Treasury notes of the Comfederate "takes for all merchandles they have for sale, and is

Gariner & Co. Macey & Hambton,
J A Me a Bater & Co.
Lan er Philips & Co.
James Johnson & Co.
A Hamilton & Co. Cook, Balley & Co. R S Hollins & Co. Hesin, Pendleton & Co. Evans & Co. Broy Morgan & Co. Armstrong & Co. Hu McCrea & Co. foois, Testons & Co. Alliison, Anderson & Co. R. C. McNairy & Co.

septili-die DERBONS in want of a man acquainted with the pr DERRONS in want to building mortling farmers on the marging lead or building mortling farmers on the marginest plan of turning out lead in any shape, can find on applying to JAMES GORDON, Charleston, S. G.

with corn, about 300 bushels, and were on their way to our army at Monterey.

PROPERLY TROOPS IN HAMPSHEE COUNTY, VA.

The Romney Intelligencer of the 13th inst., says: "The Federal force in this county, continues making raids from their headquarters at New Creek Station, to neighborhoods in acouting squads, taking prisoners, and horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and in fact whatever property they please. Many of our citizens have suffered greatly by these lovaders. Since our last number, Dr. J. S. Wilson, of Burlington, has been arrested and carried off by a squad of these invaders—as also, Messra Lewis T. Duan, Samuel House, John House, and Jacob Cross, residing near Shert Gap, in this county. A larger force than usual, some three hundred of these vicading the present week. What they secomplished we have not been advised—but, understand, sixty of the present during the present week. What they secomplished we have not been advised—but, understand, sixty of the present during the present week. What they secomplished we have not been advised—but, understand, sixty of the previsions of the Stata; and they shad also as a great or made far the further payment of the whole or say put the present week. What they secomplished we have not been advised—but, understand, sixty of the previsions of the Stata; and they shad sho six on oath, whether they payment of the whole or say put the prevision have been made for the Stata; and they shad also pay and the far her made for the Stata; and they shad also say and the sixty payment of any failure, or maritia fallure, or accritical fallure.

n of such postmarters.
Given under my hand and seal of the Peas Office

L 2 partment of the Confederate States of America, at a mood, Virgin a, the 13th day of Sapinaber, in the 1861.

JOHN B. REAGAN. Huntsville Female College, NOBTH ALABAMS.

F 1H18 flourishing sebool opened its eighth annual trees on Inst., with a full faculty and alongs and simility increase number of pupils.

Fupils charged from beginning of the month during whe they enter. The location is safe and pleasure. Catalogues of taining full particulars, sent on application to the President.

Controllerabe Bonds and Transury Extension to the President.

Hentsville, Ala, Sept 20, 701-dim.

DROFOSALS will be received at my size in State G until 12 b'clock M., Tuesday. September M., for the ing of Army Reptaintons of Confederate States Army. All printing the requisite forms and explains for the Quarte ler's and Paymanter's Department of the Pourpious I Army felectus States, occurring to specifications, which will be a last the University of the Confederate States. ted to all purifies desiring is contract.

All bids to be explaind in stated anvelopes, with the far the hilder endorsed on the back of same.

V. R. HYEVENSON,

Majorand Quarle master Front dense Army C.

DROPOSALS will be reserved at my effect, in that on the manufact M. Monday, Sept. 12, for the heat of Vitty Army Ambulances, according to specific stellar will be embleded in number envisioner, with name affelds of Major and Quartermanter Provisional Army C

Bro120-445 SEQUESTRATION NOTICE BY YOU

Receiver for the Confederate States Middle Tennessee. To all schom it may Concern :-

ed fine, &c.; a surren-er sequils him of responsible by My office is up the square, in the city of Bakketine, we Sept 10, '61-11miculus & Confederate States Rome Rana Way. SEOM the subscriber, living in EZecle's, about two syu, a Negro Wesmann, of days brown or or, m

> Sugar and Molasses. BHDS Prime Sugart
>
> 55 Rarrels Melawert
>
> 35 haif Barrels Melasses; in since and for sale by
>
> dif
>
> 0 BUMS SCORMA &

Coperas, Soda, &c.

Fig. Cares code;
Side packages Star Candles; for cash, applease of HUOH Motor a. 4.

15 BARRELS Gin:
150 do Bourton and Rye Whisky:
250 do Rectified Whisky; for sale for cach by G SUGE MCURNA & Estray-Hickman County. FRIAKES up by A C Burchard, in the 8th Blatriet, Hi

founty, Tenceises, on the 13d day of August, Bright Sorret Horse, about four years ald, tren and a half hards high, has an enlargement on the le of his head and a lump on the right leg. Appealed to \$34 September 18-w3.\* COSTRACTS will be made with responsible parties for manufacture and delivery in this city of good ribes, scarrings and cap loace, salve bette and plants; artifle y ha leather have made and posters, Ar. &c.
All information given at my office, for the passent, at the

OpinolPirst Lieut. Artillery and Ordanos U. S.
Ocinanos Office. Sestiville, Sept. 17, 51-dante. M. LUSKEY & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF PERCUSSION MATCHES.

Nashville, Tennessee, A RE prepared to manufacture a superior Match, while search to give entire entirelation, and will search to grammate, and will not injure by ago.

All orders from a distance promptly excepted. argif

CORNER OF SUMMER AND HOWARD STREET